

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.
 At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
 Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE
 AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
 REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDON, 1 vol. Price 5 00
 THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
 LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
 Price—50 cts. per quire.
 JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.
 Price—50 cts. per quire.
 CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, RETURN BONDS, &c.
 Price—50 cts. per quire.
 SHERIFFS' RECEIPT BONDS.
 Price—50 cts. per quire.
 CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXECUTIONS.
 Price—50 cts. per quire.
 BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
 Price—75 cts. per quire.
 BLANK DREDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.
 All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.
JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
 Administrators.
 March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, on MONDAY THE 19TH INST. Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863—tf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:
 Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
 Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
 E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
 Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
 Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
 Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
 Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
 Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
 James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
 R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
 John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
 William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
 John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
 James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
 Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
 Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
 Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
 Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
 Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
 J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
 David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
 Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
 Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
 John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
 Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
 Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
 Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
 John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
 Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
 John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
 D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
 James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
 Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
 Wm. T. Foyner, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
 Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
 Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
 Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
 Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
 Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
 James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.
 Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
 R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
 2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
 3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
 4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
 5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
 6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
 7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
 8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
 9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
 10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
 11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
 12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
 13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
 14th Dist.—W. F. Fowler, Smithland.

GRANDELLS.
 4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
 7th Dist.—Henry Pitte, Louisville.
 Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yelzer, Paducah.
 2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
 3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
 4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
 5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
 6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.
 7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
 8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
 9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
 10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.
 11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
 12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitely C. H.
 13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
 14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VAN WINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—by.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session.

Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Address THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863—3m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

Oct. 30, 1863.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S

WHOLESALE COLUMN!
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN

CINCINNATI.

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,
 MAGENTA MERINOS,
 AZULINE MERINOS,
 COBURGS,
 MODE ALPACAS,
 BLACK ALPACAS,
 POIL DE CHEVRES,
 WOOLEN PLAIDS,
 FRENCH REPPS,
 FRENCH POPLINS,
 PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR FIFTH AND VINE

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
 WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
 WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
 WATERVLEIT MORNING SHAWLS,
 MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
 MIDDLESEX MORNING SHAWLS,
 NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
 RICH PLAIN SHAWLS,
 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
 BRUNNER'S SKIRTS,
 WASHINGTON SKIRTS,
 ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P.,
 Attawangan XX., Greene, White Rock,
 Rhode Island, Red Bank T-S
 and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,
 8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask
 Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

EMBROIDERIE,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS.

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
 LACE SLEEVES,
 LACE SETS,
 EDGINGS,
 HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

Sept. 25, 1863.

LAW CARD.

JOHN L. SCOTT, of Frankfort, will hereafter regularly attend all the circuit courts in the 8th Judicial District, embracing the counties of Franklin, Henry, Owen, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, and Grant, and will attend to make collections, and other civil business, as may be entrusted to his care.
 February 26, 1863.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862—tf.]

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 18th, 1863—tf.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62—*]

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. W. FINNELL,

V. T. CHAMBERS,

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICE Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864

New Advertisements.

Louisville Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods House.
We would call the attention of readers, and especially of merchants, to the card of Mr. JOSEPH W. HEETER, 624 Main street, nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel. Mr. HEETER is a very clever gentleman and all who call at his store will find it to their interest to deal with him. He was formerly a citizen of Scottsville, and represented Allen county in the Legislature. The guerrillas broke up his business there, and he removed to Louisville. We commend him to all purchasing goods in his line in Louisville.

Attend. See notice of Tax-Appeal meeting of City Council.

The Western Presbyterian; a Religious Monthly; Louisville, Ky. Rev. T. H. CLEVELAND and Rev. J. L. McKee, Editors and Proprietors; \$2 per year.

The second number of this Monthly has reached us. It is well printed, and filled with excellent articles. It is what it purports to be—a Religious publication.

JEFF. DAVIS has suppressed the Raleigh, North Carolina, Standard. The Editor is a candidate for Governor in opposition to the "Southern Confederacy."

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT has gone to Washington. A gentleman who conversed with him at Louisville informs us that he believes Gen. GRANT will decline accepting the commission of Lieut. General, if by so doing he will have to yield his command in the field of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Richmond papers admit that Gen. KILPATRICK gave the authorities a terrible scare; and came near capturing Gen. R. E. LEE and Gen. H. A. WISE. They say the destruction to the railroads and canals, and of rebel Government property was immense.

Too Fast.—The Louisville Journal and kindred pretended loyal papers have been very earnest in their abuse of the President, for the repulse Federal troops received in Florida. All accounts agree, that the President knew nothing of Gen. GILMORE's expedition there; and that he had nothing whatever to do with the advance of the troops beyond Jacksonville.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, "the Buckeye over the Border," is being supported in Canada by levying on his admirers a "fint." The Columbus "Cries" says Clermont county has raised \$1,000 for the VALLANDIGHAM fund, and that Knox county has raised about \$800. It also acknowledges the receipt of \$615.80 for the VALLANDIGHAM fund for the week ending February 26th, made up of sums from different portions of the State.

We mentioned the other day the arrest of the notorious guerrilla chief, RICHARDSON. We have now to announce his death.—On Saturday a detachment of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky (mounted) Infantry, under Capt. STONE, were taking RICHARDSON and some of his men from Glasgow to Cave City, to send them to Louisville. On the way he put spurs to his horse, and attempted to escape, when Capt. STONE fired at him twice, one of the shots taking effect in his arm; he then jumped from his horse, and made for the woods; some of Capt. STONE's men started in pursuit, firing at him. Several of the balls made sure work of him, causing almost instant death. There is one of the associates of the desperadoes, Ferguson, Hughes, Hamilton, &c., gone; and we hope soon to chronicle that the other leaders have been dispatched upon the same road.

The public printer having been directed to publish in pamphlet form the laws passed at the late session of the Legislature, we shall lay before our readers, as we can find room, all those which are of general interest. We retain the numbers of the chapters by which they will be published in the pamphlet laws, and hereafter designated.—*Louisville Journal.*

Such is the preface of the Louisville Journal to copies of the acts of the late session of the General Assembly, which it copied from the Frankfort Commonwealth. The Public Printer has not yet published the laws in pamphlet form, and it will be some weeks before they can be got out. The Journal, as well as the people of the State, are indebted alone to the enterprise of the Commonwealth for the immediate publication of all the General Laws; and it should, like the people are doing, give us the credit.

The Journal at Concessionist.

The telegraph stated positively in two or three dispatches that Gen. Sherman was back at Vicksburg. Though much doubting the correctness of the statement, we ventured to comment on it, thinking that it might be true. But now we don't know where Sherman is, or whether he is safe or not, our anxiety on his account are of course revived.—*Louisville Journal.*

In any remarks we have made upon the repulse and retreat of Generals Smith and Grierson, we have not intended to cast the slightest imputations upon those distinguished officers. Though we have deeply regretted their failure to join Gen. Sherman, we have not doubted that they acted in strict obedience to orders.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Journal, ever since Gen. SHERMAN started on his expedition, has been at fault; and has done every thing it could to depress the hopes of loyal people, as to the results he would achieve. Especially since the return of the cavalry force, under Gens. SMITH and GRIERSON, has its remarks been derogatory to those commanders and their men. And yet, it confesses that while commenting in its carping habit about Gen. SHERMAN, it doubted the statements it made its text; and while censuring Gens. SMITH and GRIERSON, it says it has never doubted they acted in strict obedience to orders!

Are not these two confession in one issue enough to expose the disloyal course the Journal is pursuing?

BRAGG has been appointed by JEFF. DAVIS, General-in-Chief of the rebel forces. No doubt this was done by JEFF. because of the hostility of the soldiers to BRAGG, and to annoy Jo. E. JOHNSON, who is no favorite with JEFF.

It is stated that the guerrilla bands under HAMILTON, FERGUSON, and HUGHES, are rendezvousing at Bennett's Ferry, preparatory to a raid north of the Cumberland river. The Thirty-seventh Kentucky (mounted) Infantry, Col. CHAS. S. HANSON commanding, has been ordered to that point. We shall hear from the gallant Colonel and his command, if the rebels dare undertake to carry out their programme.

Late news from Europe state that the rebel steamer Georgia has slipped out of Cherbourg, and she is doubtless now on the ocean in search of our merchant vessels. A short time ago the rebel steamer Florida sailed from a French port, and now we have the pair to hunt down our commerce. There is another one still in a French port, and doubtless the next news will inform us that she has joined the others.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, a man named JAMES SHERRIDAN, was arrested in New Albany, Indiana, as the incendiary who set on fire the steamboat D. G. Taylor, on the 5th February, at Louisville. It will be recollected that the Taylor, when destroyed, had on Government medical and other stores to the value of over \$100,000, which were all destroyed; that four lives were lost; and that the R. E. Lee, was cut loose, and floating against the Taylor, was also destroyed.

There appears to be no doubt of Sherridan's guilt; and it is to be hoped that his trial will develop other cases of the same kind which have occurred at other points.

Gen. Meade at Gettysburg.

For several days the telegraph has been reporting that Gen. MEADE had been, or was about to be, removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, because of some damaging statements about him, in connection with the battle of Gettysburg, made by Gen. SIOCKLES before the committee on the conduct of the war. Gen. MEADE went to Washington in reference to them; and the last dispatch, up to this writing, is the following, to the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of March 6:

Gen. Meade has returned to the army. It is said he has received assurances from the President, that the recent developments before the Committee on the conduct of the war, have in no way endangered his position. Meade was before the Committee on Saturday. He is understood to have admitted the issue of an order at Gettysburg for a retreat, but to have intimated that Butler field was responsible for it. The Committee propose to probe the matter further, and Butlerfield, Hancock, and others, are to be called on. The developments, if sustained by further evidence, promise to put a new face on some of the reputations achieved by the brilliant result at Gettysburg.

Meade's Lincoln and Chase.

As there are contradictory reports about a correspondence between President LINCOLN and Secretary CHASE, we give the annexed statement by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, presuming it is reliable:

On the morning after the appearance in the newspaper of the Pomeroy circular, Secretary Chase addressed a letter to the President referring to the circular, stating the facts connected with his having consented to the use of his name, and ignorance of the measures his friends were taking, and asking whether there was anything in his action or position which could prejudice the public interests in his charge. He added, he did not wish to administer the Treasury Department one day without the President's entire confidence. Mr. Lincoln acknowledged this letter at once, and some days later replied to it in a spirit equally frank and friendly;—his letter closing with the statement that he did not perceive any occasion for any change. From this it will be seen that the interpretations sought to be given to the correspondence by certain journals, to the effect that Mr. Chase should decide for himself whether he could honorably remain, are utterly unwarranted. If the Secretary should appear to have been in any way discredited at the White House, it is intimated that a further correspondence would be probable.

Washington and Traitors.

The following "order" of Gen. Washington, during our Revolutionary struggle, for all disaffected persons either to go beyond the lines, or take the oath of allegiance, is of interest at this time:

"And, whereas, it has become necessary to distinguish between the friends of America and those of Great Britain, inhabitants of these States; and that every man who received a protection from, and is a subject of any State, (not being conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms), should stand ready to defend the same against hostile invasion.

"I do, therefore, in behalf of the United States, by virtue of the powers committed to me by Congress, hereby strictly command and require every person having subscribed such declaration, taken such oaths, and accepted such protection and certificates from Lord or General Howe, or any other person serving under their authority, forthwith to repair to headquarters, or to the quarters of the nearest general officer of the Continental Army or militia (until further provision can be made by the civil authority), and there deliver up such protection, certificates and passports, and take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America.

"Nevertheless, hereby granting full liberty to all such as prefer the interest and protection of Great Britain to the freedom and happiness of their country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and families within the enemies' lines. And I do hereby declare, that all and every person who may neglect or refuse to comply with this order within thirty days from the date hereof, will be deemed adherents to the King of Great Britain, and treated as common enemies of these American States.

"Given at headquarters, Morris Town, January 25, 1777. G. WASHINGTON.

"By his Excellency's command, ROBERT H. HARRISON, Sec'y."

FROM JAPAN.—The latest news from Japan confirms the report that Prince Satsuma had paid the indemnity demanded from him by the British representative. This indemnity was not only paid according to promise, but an agreement was signed by the agents of Prince Satsuma to seek out the murderers of Mr. Richardson and execute them in the presence of the British authorities. The Government of the Tycoon heartily congratulated the British representative on the settlement of the dispute, and hoped it would lead to a solid and lasting peace between the two countries. It is further believed that a more liberal trade policy has been agreed upon.

Gen. Sturgis at Mt. Sterling.

Gen. STURGIS, Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Ohio, has established his headquarters at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, for the purpose of remounting and resting his men for active service. His Circular and General Orders on the occasion are given below:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, D. O.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 26, 1864

Circular.—In entering upon the duties assigned him at this place, the General commanding is fully impressed, not only with their importance and the difficulties which he is liable to encounter at every step, but also with the fact that, without the hearty co-operation of his officers and men, he must signify fail in their accomplishment.

To the end that this co-operation may be cheerfully rendered, it is proper to state that we have come here for the purpose of being remounted, re-equipped, drilled, and disciplined, and placed in all respects in complete condition for taking the field again at the earliest possible moment. You have just emerged from a long and arduous campaign, where you have been constantly exposed to the cold and stormy weather of winter without shelter, and in many cases, without shoes or overcoats—without food, except such scanty allowance of corn as you were enabled to gather by fighting for it during the day and parching during the night. You have accomplished many long and weary marches with nothing whatever to eat; and, since I had the honor to command you, you have fought five pitched battles, in every one of which you have been victorious, and for each of which you have received the cordial thanks of the commander of the department. All these things have you accomplished and suffered like men and true soldiers, without, so far as I have learned, the utterance of a single complaint. Such heroism, such patient endurance, and such patriotism, cannot always escape the admiration and gratitude of a discerning public.

Yet no laws, nor orders, nor regulations, nor activity on the part of a commander can prevent the demoralization (more or less) of an army compelled by the necessities of the case to subsist upon the country in which it is operating, and I regret to say that in our case the rule has found no exception. The necessity, however, for subsisting on the country no longer exists with a—every thing required for the maintenance of ourselves and our animals will be furnished by the Government on proper requisitions; so that the time and energy of every one of us (officers and soldiers), may and should be devoted exclusively to our military duties, so that when the time shall arrive for entering upon the approaching campaign, we may go forth a terror to the enemy and "be in at the death" of this unholy and already waning rebellion.

Regulations for the collection and distribution of forage, subsistence, and supplies generally will be promulgated from these headquarters at once; and it is hoped, will be respected and carried out in the same spirit and good faith in which they are established. Let us, then, all put our shoulders to the wheel like men—let us be up and doing—let it not be said by the sixty thousand brave Kentuckians who are now sustaining the honor of our flag and the integrity of our Union on distant and bloody fields, that we have come here to harn and destroy their fences—lay waste their farms—insult their wives and daughters, and desolate their country, which has already suffered so many wrongs and outrages at the hands of the rebel demons.

But let us rather so conduct ourselves, that we will reflect credit on the States from which we hail, and on the cause in which we are engaged; and that we may carry with us when we again take the field the blessings of the loyal people among whom we have been sojourning.

S. D. STURGIS, Brig. Gen. Com'g

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, D. O.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 28, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

I. The Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary will at once establish depots at this place from which forage and subsistence stores will be supplied on requisition.

II. The purchase of horses, mules, or supplies of any kind on account of the Government, will not be made by any other than the chiefs of the quartermaster and commissary department, and then only when authorized from these Headquarters; and the practice of "pressing" horses, mules, forage, &c., will cease entirely in the command until some unforeseen necessity arises therefor, when that necessity will be announced from these headquarters.

III. It being desirable that the farmers be encouraged as much as possible in making their crops the coming season, commanders of camps will see that as little damage as possible be done to the fences, barns, &c., in their vicinity by the troops of their commands.

IV. The camp police required by the army regulations, including roll-call, fatigue duties, dress parades, &c., will be at once established in each camp and executed with regularity and precision.

V. Every company officer for duty (and not on special duty) will parade with his company at all stated roll calls; and at reveille the arms will be inspected by the company commanders.

VI. On and after the 1st of March (except Saturday afternoon and Sundays), when the weather will permit, battalion drill will be established in every camp from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., and no officer or soldier reported for duty (and not on special duty) will be excused from these drills under any circumstances whatever.

VII. Commanders of Divisions, Brigades, and detached corps, will be held responsible for the faithful execution of these orders.

By command of Brig. Gen. STURGIS, WM. C. RAWOLLE, Capt. A. D. C. & A. A. G.

[Official] A. D. C.

The New York News, Ben. Wood's rebel sympathizing sheet, and Northern organ of the Southern Confederacy claims to have information that Generals Buckner and Breckinridge were lately in Richmond endeavoring to obtain permission from the government for an independent move into Kentucky. It was not granted, however, though it will be during the summer. Major General Gustavus W. Smith, has signified to the Kentuckians that he will serve them whenever called upon. The General, it may be remembered, was driven into retirement by what he considered the ill-treatment of Davis.

A Singular Fact.

The statement has been made that out of ninety-six Colonels appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, all but one are Democrats! Facts of this nature gave rise to rather an acrimonious debate in the New York Legislature last Tuesday evening. Several Democratic speakers having complained of the charges of disloyalty thrown out against their party, Gen. CHASE, of Brooklyn, an old Democrat, is sketched as responding:

Everybody knew that Democrats, as a body, were not all Secessionists, but it was a lamentable fact that when a man was found whose sympathies were with the Rebels, he was invariably tagged over to the Democratic party. For this he did not blame the Democratic party—it was his misfortune. [This brought down the house.] He said that on his return from Gettysburg with the Brooklyn troops last July, he was informed that organizations were forming for secret purposes. He made investigations in relation to this matter, and ascertained that there were in King's county two such, with over fifteen hundred members each, sworn to oppose any draft by the General Government, and to stand by the State Government; and further, that every man of these was either a so-called Democrat or an alien. He did not state this on hearsay, but as an actual fact.

Hon. James Brooks and Hon. Ben. Wood.

Mr. BEN. WOOD, one of the Representatives in Congress from New York city is the leading editor of the New York News, a Democratic paper, devoted to the Southern Confederacy. Recently the News has been very bitter in its denunciation of Mr. JAMES BROOKS, also a Representative from New York city, and one of the editors of the Express,—for his late speech in the House, wherein he stated that henceforth he intended to sustain all legitimate measures for suppressing the rebellion; that slavery was dead, and should be so accepted. In a late number of the Express we find the following retort to the attacks of the News. Nin a letter from Washington to the Express:—

If Mr. Ben Wood, in view of his personal attacks upon Mr. Brooks in his newspaper, will come back to Congress and attend to business, he will find that there are but ten Democratic members of the House who do not in principle and substance agree with what Mr. Brooks said, viz: that as a FACT, he is right or wrong, and as a FACT to be recognized and accepted, as much as daylight or darkness, the slavery institution is dead,—dead North, by the votes and action of such men in the Border States as Ieverdy Johnson, Senator Hicks of Md.,—such men as Clay and his like in Kentucky,—such men as Rollins and Blair of Mo., and other Border States all about.—dead South, by the conscription of free negroes there into the Rebel army, and by the enlistment of 20,000 slaves as working soldiers. When Mr. Wood returns to business he will learn all that.

HARD WATER.—The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They thus save in soap nearly one-half. All the washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used; and for crinolines (requiring to be made stiff) a strong solution is necessary. Borax, being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet; it is used for cleansing the hair, is an excellent dentifrice, and in hot countries is employed, in combination with tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water, but all water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth.

MARRIED.

On March 1, 1864, by Rev. James Crait, Capt. IRVIN McDOWELL, 1st Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and Miss ALICE M. JOHNSON, daughter of Francis Johnson, Esq., deceased.

DIED.

On the 28th February, 1864, at Maysville, Ky., Mrs. CHARLOTTE BLATTERMAN, aged 87 years.

The deceased was a native of England and was the wife of Dr. G. W. Blatterman, who left Europe in 1824, at the invitation of Mr. Jefferson, to fill the Chair of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. After the death of her learned husband, she removed to Maysville, and has resided with Mr. G. W. Blatterman, the child of her adoption.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—Em.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS—

APPEAL MEETING.

THE ASSESSOR HAVING RETURNED HIS list of TAXABLE property, for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Mayor and Council, at a meeting to be held ON FRIDAY THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK P. M., with the evidence to show the true valuation of their property.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BYRONCKLOP, Clerk C. C. F.

March 9, 1864.—Em.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Impressed Negroes.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has issued the annexed order, in reference to impressed negroes:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

All orders from these headquarters issued prior to General Order, No. 25 of February 26th, 1864, in reference to the impressment of negro slaves in this State for military purposes, are hereby revoked, and all negroes impressed under these orders are now performing labor for the Government, will at once be returned to their owners.

All officers and other persons in the service of the Government within the limits of this district, having impressed negroes in their possession or employ, will deliver them up to their owners upon their application. By command of Brig. Gen. BURBRIDGE, A. C. SEMPLE, Assist't Adj't Gen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863.—tf.

METALFES REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBER,"

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS, WM. M. MILLES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,

Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull:—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864.—Em.

Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, TENN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by James Glore, living about three miles northwest of Frankfort, on the waters of North Branch, ONE STEER, three years old next Spring, black on the sides, with white face, belly and back, both hind legs white as high as the knees, no other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised to ten dollars by Elijah Glore, a housekeeper of Franklin county, before the undersigned, a trustee of the peace for said county, this 21st day of January, 1864.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

Jan. 23, 1864.—Stw&3tw.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern markets, and we intend to sell them

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864.—tf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

Split Bottom Chairs.

I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Sneed, at the Capital Hotel.

J. W. SOUTH.

Dec. 22, 1863.—tf.

Rockaway and Buggy.

I HAVE ALIGHT ONE HORSE ROCKAWAY AND BUGGY which I will sell low for the CASH to close out the business. Call soon.

